THE PREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS ONE OF THE GREAT BULWARKS OF LIBERTY, AND, THEREPORE, OUGHT, NEV-ER TO BE RESTRAINED .- Bill of Rights of North

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW ABRIDGING THE PREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.—
Constitution of the Confederate States.

To the Pablic. On Wednesday night the 9th of September, 1863, my printing office was mobbed by a portion of Gen.

Benning's Georgia brigade, with arms in their hands. It is believed that the officers and men who composed this mob belonged to the 2d and 20th Georgia regiments. I owe it to the public as well as to myself to give the facts connected with this outrage on

my Constitutional rights. Troops were known to be passing through Raleigh at the time on their way to the South, but, though threats had been made against me, I entertained no serious apprehension that they would be executed. On the evening referred to about dusk, an officer accompanied by a soldier called at my-house and enquired for the printing offices in town. I told him what offices there were, and where, and handed him a copy of the Standard. I also invited them to come in the house and be seated, which the officer politely declined. About eight o'clock a couple of friends called to see me, and we conversed until about half past nine, when one of them left. Soon after, my door belt was rung, when I went to the door and that I think, the same officer and soldier who had previously called. I invited them in the

house, which the officer declined, saying he desired to see the Editor of the Standard in his office. [My office is on the lot with my house, some twenty yards from the latter. I told him it was late-that my office was closed for the night, and again invited him in. He replied that a number of gentlemen desired to see the Editor of the Standard in his office. I again told him it was too late to go to the office, but that I would be glad to see him and his friends in my house. He bowed and retired. I had no other thought than that they were some North-Carolinians who were friends, on their way South, who desired to call upon me. In the course of five or ten minutes a body of armed men filed by on the pavement opposite my house, on the way towards the office. My friend and myself were looking out through the window at them, when one of some three or four officers in the rear exclaimed, "only not suspect their purpose, but thought they had been sent from the depot as a guard to pick up stragglers. They halted, however, at the office, and I soon became aware that their object was unfriendly. I immediately retired from my house, feeling that I was not safe on the premises. Meanwhile some friends, who had had earlier intimation than I of the purpose of this armed band, repaired in haste to the Executive mansion and informed Gov. Vance of the movement. He instantly bastened up Fayetteville

regiments, to whom he appealed to aid him in arresting the movement, then fully under way. f Col. H. promptly responded, and they hastened to the office. When they arrived the men were engaged, evidently under orders, in pouring the type in the street, and some of them were trying to pull down the power press. A Maj. Shepherd was called for -it is said he appeared, and telling the men that the Governor of the State was present and desired to address them, he ordered them to leave the office and fall into line. This they did quietly and at once. Gov. Vance, we learn, reproved them in the strongest and most pointed terms for their conduct, whereupon they cheered him, and one of the officers replied, "Governor, we have done what we came to

street, accompanied by a member of his staff who

happened to be with him, and met the Mayor of the

City just before he reached the office. He then

looked for Gen. Benning, but, being unable to find

him, he met Col. Harris, of one of the Georgia

do, and will now retire."

It is not true, as stated in some of the Georgia papers, that there were North-Carolinians in this mob. They were all Georgians, with arms in their hands, led and directed by officers. The men were no doubt picked out for this work from the 2d and 20th Georgia, and officers from both these regiments were no doubt in the mob. I learn that Gov. Vance immediately wrote to President Davis, characterizing the outrage as it deserved, and demanding the trial and punishment of the officers and men engaged in this disgraceful business; and that the President replied, informing the Governor that he had given directions to the commanding General of the department to investigate the matter. I take it for granted that the investigation will take place, and just punishment will be inflicted. To suppose otherwise would be to conclude that our government was Mexicanized, and that the President was deliberately faithless to the Constitution which he has sworn to support. But even if this were possible, such is my confidence in Gov. Vance that I believe he will see to it at all hazards that this outrage is properly atoned for.

The extent of the injury to my office is not so great as at first supposed. Nearly all the types were poured out of the cases, several forms of type, including a form of the State laws, knocked into pi, and some paper damaged; but the presses were not injured, nor was the house itself seriously damaged. But several gold and steel pens, postage stamps, small change, inkstands, four large bottles of ink, some books, and other articles mysteriously disappeared; and I learn that some of the mob were engaged next day in showing some old federal postage stamps which I had before the war, as evidence that I was a traitor and in correspondence with the enemy!

Early on the next morning after this occurrence, a portion of the citizens of Raleigh, and others who happened to be present, attacked the office of the State Journal, threw the type into pi, broke the presses, &c., inflicting serious injury on the establishment. This was done by my friends, by way of retalistion for the injury inflicted on me the night before. I knew nothing about it, and had nothing to do with it. I arrived at the spot after the work of destruction was over, but, with Gov. Vance, the Mayor of the City, and others, I aided in preventing the destruction of the Register office, which Weekly

Standard.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

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my office was premeditated, and that Destructives in this City and elsewhere knew it would be made It is stated that the Georg is soldiers, while on their way, were urged at Weldon, Henderson, and Franklinton to destroy the Standard office; and that they had been so deceived as to the character of the paper and its Editor, that they enquired at Pacific depot, a few miles this side of Franklinton, if it was true that the federal flag was flying over the Standard office!

On the subsequent Friday evening another atempt was made to mob my office by a portion of the 4th Alabama, which was prevented by the presence of Gov. Vance and an armed force from Camp Holmes. And I learn also that a night or two afterwards, some twenty-five South-Carolinians, with arms in their hands, were met on Hillsborough street looking for the Standard office, with the intention of completing what the Georgians had bewould be fired upon by the provost guard, and resisted by the citizens, whereupon they returned to

I trace this mob spirit to the course pursued by the Richmond Enquirer, the Raleigh Register, the State Journal, and Charlotte Bulletin : and also to the so-called " Army Convention." All the papers named had repeatedly called for mob law against the Standard. Some of them had urged the government, the people, and the soldiers to suppress the paper by force; and the so-called "Army Conrention," whose proceedings were first given to the public in the religious press, advised a course in relation to the Standard which the members of the Convention knew the government could not adopt, if it would, and which inevitably tended to and encouraged mob law, as is clearly shown by the communication from the Progress copied in the Standard of to-day. The fruits of these appeals were seen in the mob of troops from another State which assailed my office, and in the destruction of the establishment of the State Journal. My readers will bear witness that I have at all times opposed mob law. Nothing will justify a resort to it.

And now, what have I done, or omitted to do, to justify or palliate such an outrage? If I had committed treason, it was the duty of Gov. Vance to arrest me; and even if he had believed that I was at heart opposed to the Confederate cause, it would have been his duty to have withheld his official papers from my columns, and to have discountenanced me personally as a disloyal man. I was assailed in a cowardly manner, my property injured, and my constitutional rights trampled down, on account of my opinions. It was done because I had boldly and uniformly defended the rights and the honor of my native State-and had labored to reform the administration at Richmond, so as to save the cause-and had vindicated the rights of the soldiers against oppression in the army, and their families against the njustice and cold charity of certain characters at home-and had exerted myself to maintain civil law against military power-and had insisted that whilst the war should be pressed with the utmost vigor. and desertion and resistance to law discountenance and repressed, statesmen and people at home should east about anxiously for some means to initiate negotiations that might end in an honorable peace.-"My offence hath this extent-no more."

With a vast majority of the people of this State was a Union man up to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, calling for troops to make war on Georgia and other secoded States. I then ceased to be a Union man. I advocated, as I advocate now, resistance to Mr. Lincoln. As one of the 120 delegates to the State Convention I signed the ordinance of separation, and voted to make North-Carolina a Confederate State. I did this sadly but firmly. While a member of the Convention I voted for every measure which I thought would advance the Confederate cause, and sustained every measure of the kind in the Standard. I have contributed as much in proportion to my means to the Confederate cause as any man in the State. It was my earnest wish from the first that party feeling should be buried, and that our whole people as a band of brothers should make common cause against the common foe. But this was not permitted by those who controlled the Confederate government and the government of this State. The most rigid partyism was inaugurated at Montgomery and Raleigh, and subsequently carried out at Richmond. Every citizen of this State who had labored to preserve the Union up to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and who would not, for personal or pecuniary advantage, admit that his opponents were right in urging secession before the appearance of that document, and right in preferring to break up the oid government, was marked as unfit for civil or military office. Mr. Davis filled his Cabinet and appointed his foreign ministers from his partizan friends. His example was followed in this State. Mr. Davis appointed nearly all his Brigadiers and Major-Generals from his partizan supporters; and his example was followed in this respect by Governors Ellis and Clark, in their appointments in the ten State regiments. When the old Union men, but now true Confederates, remonstrated against this injustice, and reminded their opponents that they were sending two men to the field to their one to fight the battles, they were insultingly told that it was their duty to servethat "those who made the revolution were alone entitled to conduct it"-and that the old Union men, but now true Confederates, unless they submitted quietly to such treatment, and behaved themselves, would have a "hideous mark" put upon their foreheads, by which they and their child ren after them would be known as traitors. This led to the formation of the Conservative party of this State, composed of persons who had belonged to the Whig and Democratic parties. Those who formed this party did so reluctantly, in self-defence. At the next election they carried their nominee (Gov. Vance.) by thirty-five thousand majority, and both branches of the Legislature. My opinions are now what they were then, and if I am a traitor, hen are two-thirds of our people also traitors.

Meanwhile the proscriptive partizan policy o the administration at Richmond was filling the army and the civil offices with original secession partizans, and such as had abandoned their former views fo place, to the almost total exclusion of the old Union nen, but now true Confederates. Every Confeder ate office in this State, I believe, was occupied by these partizans; and of the eighteen Brigadiers ap-pointed by Mr. Davis from this State, but two were Conservatives. Persons from Virginia, South Car-olina, Mississippi, and even the foreign State of Maryland, were appointed to offices in our midst over the heads of our people. The fifth medical director for the State, for example, had been appointed from Virginia or Maryland; and on the All mobils wis wrong, and cannot be too soon arple could bear. Those of them who had been Union I have reason to believe that the attack on men felt that the " hideous mark " was indeed upon

them, and that persons from other States had been chosen to fix it on their foreheads. The people of Greene County held a meeting in which they complained in strong terms of the injustice done this State, and demanded the removal of the Tithingman. Their proceedings were instantly caught up, and some seventy meetings were held, in all of which the partyism of the administration at Richmond was rebuked, and justice was demanded for North-Carolina. This was the origin of the so-called "Union" or "peace meetings" in this State. Not one of them would have been held but for the course of the administration at Richmond towards North-Carolina. If it be true that causes will produce effects, then is the administration responsible for these meetings. But it is answered, some of these meetings called for peace on any terms, and some of them proposed a reconstruction of the Union.— It is true, a few of them called for peace on the best terms that could be obtained, and a few of them proposed reconstruction. I published the proceedings, but my whole course both as a man and ap Editor was against reconstruction, and against unconditional submission to the federal government. I published the proceedings of these meetings because a portion of the people had held them—not because I approved them. At least sixty out of the seventy meetings breathed a spirit of devotion to the cause, and the proceedings of many of these meetings met my approval, especially those of the people of Johnston County. Forty odd Counties in Virginia go about to reconstruct the old Union, and actually do reconstruct it as far as they can, and no denunciations are heaped on them; yet, when the people in a few precincts in North-Carolina, worn and wasted by war, express a desire for peace, and favor a return to the old government, not as a matter of choice, but, as they think, of stern necessity, a great entery is raised—the State itself is charged with disloyalty, and my office is mobbed for publishing the proceedings, though every intel-ligent person in the State who reads the Standard, knows I did not approve them.

But, it is said that to talk for peace at home while

our troops are fighting for it in the field, operates against the cause. I do not believe it. What sort of a peace? A return to the old government? No. Submission to Mr. Lincoln? No. What then? A peace based on the separation of a portion of the Southern States from the other States, and two or three independent governments. That is what I would call "an honorable peace." is this to be effected? By invading Maryland and Pennsylvania, and by claiming Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Western Virginia as Confederate States? I think not. Who knows but the Northern Congress would consent to let us go, if we would give up those States, a majority of whose people are against us? Why not say to the North, take those States--take the public lands-take the navy and all the public property within your borders—only let us go, and let us alone? Why not say to the North, we were once friends-we are now enemies -we may be friends again under different governments; let us reason together, and make a treaty offensive and defensive on the subject of the Chesapeake and the Mississip; i, and against the encroachments of European powers? That is what I call talking for peace. Is there any treason in it? I admire the zeal which says, conquer a peace—drive the enemy out of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Western Virginia-demand, insist upon, and have, at all hazards, a fair share of the public property, with indemnity for all that has been destroyed; but my judgment tells me this is hardly possible.— As the French say, whose breath is that of revolution, I "accept the situation, and will make the most I can of it." If it be treason to think thus and reason thus, then is free speech dead in North-Carolina, and we are committed to a whirlwind of passion which may destroy every interest. But it may be said that it would be submission on our part to offer such terms to the North, and a concession of what justly belongs to us. What, submission to obtain independence? If they should let us go on these terms, or on any terms, we would be indepen-dent. That is the answer. We would start the world anew, as the young man of twenty-one leaves his father's house to make a name and a fortune. -We would not be poor long. If we could only re main united with a government of eight or ten States, we would soon be in a condition to command the re

But suppose these terms, or some terms should be offered to the North and rejected, and the answer should be, lay down your arms, ye rebelssubmit to a terrritorial condition, or return to the old government deprived of your slave property, with your slaves set loose in your midst, with the loss of all your currency and your bonds, to be saddled with the payment of the federal war debt, and yourselves the inferiors of the Northern State ip the federal government. What would be the effect of this? It would re-unite our people as one man, and boy and grandsire would fight to the bitter end side by side with our veteran soldiers. Is there any treason in that?

But I am told if I talk for peace while our brave soldiers are fighting for it, I am aiding and comfort-ing the enemy. If this be so, when will the time come to talk for it? Next year, or the next? We shall see. But what meant that mission of Vice President Stephens to Fortress Monroe and Wash ington City? Surely the second officer of this great government was not deputed merely to make arrangements about the exchange of prisoners. No, that mission meant a peace proposition of some sort from President Davis to President Lincoln. Was it rejected? Mr. Stephens was not heard, but who can say his proposition would not have been entertained if he had announced the real character of his mission? If he went to talk about peace, those who sent him did not adopt a direct and manly course in their instructions to him, for he was told to present himself in one character and then act in an-

improvement by statesmen and people at home of the results of battle, is an argument for peace.— Negotiations, to have an end, must certainly have beginning. The battle of New Orleans was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed by our Commissioners at Ghent. The statesmen of that day did not think they were lowering the character of their country, or injuring the cause, or giving aid and comfort to the British, by sending Commission ers to Europe to urge on their enemies an honorable peace. If those officers in the army, and those of fice-holders in our midst, some of whom are making fortunes out of the war, whose bitter and unjust denunciations of me were partly instrumental causing the late mob, will only change places for three months with the privates in the rangs, and with the great mass of our laboring people at home who are feeling the pinch of war, and then say that they are opposed to negotiations for peace, and that any suggestion of the kind would be injurious to the cause, then for one I will never utter the word

It has been charged that the course of the Stan lard has caused desertions from the army. Soldier will look in vain for any thing in the Standard which justifies desertion. I have called on our soldiers as frequently as any Editor in the State to remain true to their colors, and I have sustained every measure designed to improve the condition dition. I voted in the Convention for the fifty dol lar bounty to all our soldiers, conscripts included I drew up and voted for the ordinance securing to our soldiers the right to vote in camp. And I have written handreds of articles appealing to the government, and to the people at home to do justice to the soldiers and their families. What for? To make the soldier satisfied with his condition, and to nerve his arm in the day of battle. The soldiers know rimes is that I am "too popular with the soldiers."
Some months since the Columbia (S. C.) pepers contained an official notice of six hundred desertars

from Gen. Evan's brigade; and I have been informed that while this brigade and the regiment of Col. Colquitt, of Georgia, were on their way to reinforce Gen. Johnston, some fifteen hundred of these South-Carolinians and Georgians "stepped saide" (that is the expression used in relation to desertions in other States,) to their homes. Mississippians and Virginians have also descred by hundreds, if not housands. Did I do all that? Again, for at least six weeks before my office was mobbed the circula-tion of the Standard was prohibited in the arm, of Virginia. Men were "backed" because they wrote to me approving my coarse, and some were punished for reading the *Standard*, which they ob-tained now and then from friends visiting the camps. Did desertion cease, or did it increase during these six weeks? The truth is, North-Carolina is to be the scapegoat of the Confederacy, and I am to be a scapegoat to bear the sins of my enemies into the wilderness. But truth, reason, and justice will yet prevail. I have an abiding faith in the people of my native State; and because I have this faith in tham, and hold to their right to govern themselves, I am

issailed and persecuted.

It has also been charged that I got up the public meetings in this State in order to detach Gov. Vance from his Conservative friends, and defeat his re-election for a second term. This is utterly untrue. I do not desire the place occupied by that gentleman. My only wish in regard to Gov. Vance is that he may retire after his second term with the confidence of his friends and the plaudits of his country. As long as he is true to the principles on which he was elected, and as long as he demands and obtains justice for his State, and sees to it that military despotism does not override the civil law, I will give to his administration a steady, straight forward, manly support. A cringing support I would not give to any man. I now tell the people that I have confidence in Gov. Vancture I believe he is doing the best he can under the circumstances. I think he has a heart for his friends and for his country, and that his heart is in the right place; but if, in the vicissitudes still before us in this revolution, or after it, I should find my-self mistaken, I shall not hesitate to say so. If his enemies praise him, he cannot help it; and as long as his friends are satisfied with him, they should regard this praise as the moralist regards hypocri-

sy, as "the tribute which vice pays to virtue. I am the same Conservative I was in 1861, in 1862, and when my office was mobbed. My enemies may destroy my property, and even take my life, but they caunot break my spirit. If my friends think I have acted indiscreetly, or that, in my deep resentment for the wrongs heaped on the State, I have assailed the administration with too much heat, I will heed their advice, and endeavor to moderate my tone; but to my enemies I concede nothing and promise nothing. I have strong friends and bitter enemies. I am proud of it. The former

I will never descrt, and the latter I Jefy.

I now declare, as I have frequently done, that I am a sincere and steadfast friend of the Confederate government; and that, whatever may be the result of the terrible ordes! through which I have striven in my feeble, way to reform its administration, so as to give more efficiency to it, and thus ensure its success. If it should succeed, I will rejoice; but if it should perish, the fault will

I shall issue the Standard regularly hereafter, and I think I have a right, as a law abiding and tax-paying citizen of the Confederate States, to expect of Gen. Lee that he will allow the Standard to

be read by the privates in the army.

W. W. HOLDEN. Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1863.

We issue the Standard to day to our Semi-Weekly subscribers, and shall furnish our Weekly readers with a full sheet on Tuesday next. Subscribers to the Weekly in reach of the office, will be furnished with copies of this issue free of charge.-We would have sent this issue to our Weekly subscribers by mail, but for the fact that the mails are so arranged that most of the packages would have laid over on the routes until next week.

Our brethren of the craft know how tedious the work is of reassorting and distributing mixed types. Our hands have been steadily engaged at it for three weeks, and still a barrel remains unsorted.

Death of Rev. Thomas J. Lemay.

We are pained to have to announce, since our last ssue, the death of Rev. Thomas J. Lemay. Mr. Lemay had been in feeble health for a number of years, and his death was not unexpected to his friends. We entertain no doubt, from our knowledge of his character, and his Christian walk and conversation, that his departure was peaceful and irradiated with the hope of future happiness.

Mr. Lemay was a native of Granville County .-He was placed when a youth in the office of the Raleigh Star, where he served an apprenticeship with Thomas Henderson, Esq., then Editor of that journal. He was subsequently for several years an itinerant Methodist minister, after which, in connection with Capt. A. J. Lawrence, he purchased the Star establishment, which he conducted for more than twenty years. The Star was at one time, as some of our readers will recollect, the leading Jackson paper in the State.

Mr. Lemay had retired from public life, and fixed his residence in Johnston County, where he turned his attention to farming, in which he had always taken a deep interest. He was among the earliest and most active friends of the movement which led to the formation of the State Agricultural Society: and he contributed materially in the "Arator," which he published for a year or two, to diffuse among the people sound and useful information on agriculture and its kindred subjects.

The writer of this had known Thomas J. Lemay intimately for twenty-seven years. He was a man of more than ordinary intellect, and was a model of uprightness and integrity of character. Few men have lived who were more just in disposition, or kinder in heart than he was.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HILLSBOROUGH.-We learn from the Recorder that a fire broke out in Hillsbarough about one o'clock Sunday morning last in a house belonging to Josiah Turner, Sr., and occupied by Mr. Samuel Bishop and officers. Mr Lynch's jewelry shop and another house to the north of it were fired and also consumed. Mr. Phillips' saddle shop, belonging to Cant. Berry, together with the Post Office, the store of Wra. P. & Thomas J. Strayhern, owned by Jno. U. Kirkland. Esq., and the store of James C. Turrentine & Son. the shoe shop of Messrs. Hayes & Faucett and the drugstore were soon enveloped in flames, and in a short while after, the entire block of buildings was a blackened and smoking heap of ruins. The still-ness of the atmosphere and the protection afforded by the trees, prevented the larther spreading of the flames. The whole number of buildings destroyed, large and small, is seventeen. The loss to the owners of property is heavy, none being insured except the Messrs. Turrentine. From the house in which the fire originated nothing was saved; The others, however, were more fortunate, but note; thstanding many valuables were lost

"Knocked into Pi."

When the Georgia mob assailed our office on the 9th of September, the proclamation of Gov. Vance. and the following Editorial article were in type, preparatory to the publication of the paper next day. The preclamation and the Editorial were "knocked into pi." But we found the copy of the latter, and now lay it before our readers as it was originally prepared. Strange that a body of men should cheer the author of the proclamation, and then mon the Editor who had endersed it. The Garerner's Proclamation.

We publish to-day a proclamation from his Exellency Gov. Vance, warning the people of this State against armed resistance to the tithing and conscription laws. It may be that Gov. Vance has attached undue importance to the declarations made in public meetings in relation to these laws; but his motives are good, and it will be a source of conolation to him, if armed resistance should be offered to the laws of the country, to reflect that he had performed his duty as Chief Magistrate of the State by warning the people in advance of the evil conse quences of such resistance.

We are gratified to observe the emphatic and olemn manner in which Gov. Vance re-asserts those great principles of public liberty which are the birthright of our people. He declares that "the inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concamitants, the freedom of speed and of the press, are secured to our people by the most sacred compacts,"-and this right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, "shall never find a disturber" in Aim. This declaration is worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a free State, and we trust it will be main tained at all hazards. If Gov. Vance had been defeated in 1862, civil liberty in this State would long since have been trampled down, and Bastiles filled with victims suffering for opinion's sake would have been established in nearly every County .-The military power would have triumphed over civil law, and the arms of our soldiers would, if possible, have been turned against their own countrymen. -When we review the history of the last two years, and see what our people have escaped by the defeat of the Destructive candidate for Governor, and the election of Gov. Vance, we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the suffrages of the soldiers and people in August, 1862, which rescued liberty in this State from the grasp of military power, and secured to the people the practical exercise of the right of free thought and free expresssion.

The Governor, it will be seen, implores the people of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from each other, whether at home or in the army."-The Governor will bear testimony, of his own personal knowledge, that so far as we are concerned a portion of those who assume to lead public bpinion n epposition to the Standard, have been appealed to and have deliberately refused to discontinue their assaults on us; that we are acting, as we have been from the first, in self-defence; and that, when the effort referred to was made to promote concord and barmony, we exhibited every disposition to meet our enemies at least half way. Our skirts are clear of any evil consequences that may result from the want of harmony and good feeling in this State.

But if the people assemble together at all, denun-ciatory language may be expected. The implora-tions of the Governor on the subject are, however, natural to one in his position. It must pain him as the common head of our people, to see those who ought to be brethren both in feeling and action, arrayed against each other in public meetings and dealing in mutual crimination and invective. But, so far as the army is concerned this crimination and invective, amounting to charges of disloyalty against a majority of our people, are all on one side, and are the result of a deliberate effort, concocted at Richmond, to suppress the freedom of the press. We are glad to see that the Governor disapproves denunciatory meetings "in the army" as well as at home; and as all the army meetings gotten up by aspiring officers have been of that character, it follows that the Governor's disapproval extends to every army meeting which has been held. It is certainly desirable that the people in their public meetings should abstain from the use of intemperate language; but it must be borne in mind that the grievances of which they complain are great and manifold, and that those whose acts they criticise and disapprove are their servants, who in very many instances have shown themselves inefficient, short sighted, faithless and oppressive in their conduct. That the Governor especially deprecates denunciations of any portions of our people as Lincolhites and traitors, we do not doubt; yet as Governor of the State it was not, perhaps, his duty to recognize any difference in denunciatory meetings so far as the injurious effects of those denunciations are concerned. He steps forward as a peacemaker between brethren, and without casting blame on any, he implores them to be reconciled to each other, and abstain in the meetings which he freely concedes to them the right to hold, from the use of language which can be productive only of mutual estrangement and ill-feeling.— This advice is timely and certainly well-intended on the part of the Governor, but its observance must depend to a great extent on its acceptance or rejecton by the Destructive leaders in and out of the army. It must not be expected—and the Governor does not expect—that the great body of our people will be silent while they are denounced and charged with disloyalty by Destructive leaders and presses.

No Governor of this State, since the times that tried men's souls in the old revolution, has had graver or more perplexing responsibilities on his shoulders than Gov. Vance. It is simply impossible for him so to act as to please every one. It should be constantly borne in mind that he is a sweet. of. ficer, and that his oath binds him to see that the Confederate laws are enforced. If he has not obtained for his State all that was justly due her, it must be remembered that he has to deal with stubborn and perverse admir istration at Richmond; and that much of that which has been obtained has been forced from these, who, whether from accident or design, have been singularly uncortunate in their

We unite with the Governor in the earnest appeal which he me es for unity and harmony among our people. In his emplatic language, "let not our enemy rejoiced to belold our strong arms and still stronger devotion, which have often made him remble, turned against ourselves." But let us with one purpose, rally around the common flag; let us submit to all laws, whether acceptable or odious, until they are repealed by the same power that enacted them; let us remember that anarchy and bloodshed begin just where the law is disre-garded and trampled down; and let us also bear in mind, as Conservatives and friends of liberty, that the administration is not the government, and that in opposing the former, and in endeavoring to reform it, we are really proving ourselves the best friends of the latter.

FLIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS .- The publication of the Henderson Times, in this State, a Conservative paper, was recently suppressed by a Confederate Liefstenant with a squad of men. The officer afterwards kindly consented that the Editor should resume, if he would publish according to his orders. Gov. Vance has taken the proper steps to sustain the Editor of the Times as an independent journalist,

The Situation.

Since our last issue a great battle has been fought between the forces of Gen. Bragg and Gen. Rosecranz, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. After a fierce and sanguinary conflict of two days the forces under Rosecranz were driven, with heavy loss, from their strong positions, and retreated under cover of night to Chattanooga, pursued by our cavalry. The Confederate loss is estimated at twelve thousand killed and wounded, and the federal loss at twenty-five thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our forces captured seven thousand prisoners, forty pieces of artillery, colors, &c.

The enemy still bolds Chattanooga in force, but it is stated that Gen. Longstreet has a position on Lookout Mountain which enables him to interrupt den. Rosecranz' communication with his rear.-The latest report is that the enemy made an attack on our lines on Saturday night last, but were driven back. They are said to have three lines of defence round Chattanooga, and are constructing a fourth.
We do not see that much has been gained by this rictory of Gen. Bragg as long as Rosecranz holds

ly along the Rapidan, in Virginia, and a general in that quarter between Generals Lee and Meade has been regarded as imminent for a week or two past. It is reported, however, that Meade is ortifying at Culpepper courthouse, and will fall

No news of importance from Charleston, which still holds out against the enemy.

Capt. William A. Graham, Jr., company K, 2d N. C. cavalry regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of this State. Capt. G. was wounded in one of the recent battles in Virginia. A good appointment.

Dr. Peter E. Hines has been appointed Medical Director for North-Carolina by the Confederate government, in place of Dr. Covey, Marylander, relieved. Dr. Hines is a native of this State and will make an efficient officer.

Licut. Col. Stephen D. Pool has been made Colonel of the 10th N. C. regiment in place of Colonel Lieut, Colonel in place of Col. Pool. Col. Love of the 62nd N. C. T. has resigned on account of ill bealth. The Lieut. Colonel has also resigned. Maor McDowel is Colonel, Capt. Rogers of Haywood, ieut. Colonel, and Capt. Henson, of Transylvania, fajor. The 5th and 7th N. C. battalions, cavalry nd artillery, have been united in one command un-

For the Standard. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. CAMP 31st Rag't, N. C. T. James' Island, S. C., Aug. 29, 1863.

A meeting of the members of company "II," was held August 29, 1863, to pay their last respects to private Jassa LLEK, of this company, who was killed at Battery Wager on Morris' Island, S. C., by the enemy during the assault on the night of the 18th ult. He was detailed as one of the ambulance corps. Up to the time the enemy had tained possession of a part of the breast works, he performed his duties very nobly—going wherever the wounded there lying, and assisting them, regardless of the deadly re the enemy was pouring into our ranks. Seeing that a re the enemy was pouring into our ranks. Seeing that a quad of the enemy were in the act of spiking our guns which ere near him, he seized a musket and picked them off vere near him, he seized a musket and picket them off intil his bayonet unfortunately came off his gun and was left in the carcase of a Yankee. He then reversed ends of his musket, and with club musket, he knocked them down intil a Yankee officer ascended the works and shot him dead with his pistol.

Having known private Jesse Allen for two years, we say emphatically that no better soldier has died in the cause

Resolved, That we tender our heart felt sympathy to his bereaved family which is left behind to mourn their irre-parable loss. MEMBERS OF CO. "H." Recorder and Christian Advocate please copy.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in the vicinity of Fagle Rock, Wake County, on Sunday, the 13th of September, 1863, by L. W. Heod, Esq., Mr. WILLIS HONEYCOTT, Jr., to Miss Sarah L. Bunch, all of said county.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, on the 24th of Angust, 1863, at her father's residence, in Stokes county, of cansumption, Searchta, daughter of Alsend and Nancy lage, aged 31 years, 11 months, and 24 days. She was a furthful member of Mt. Olive Saptist Church about six years and died in the triumph of faith. The Church has lost a consistent member, and many friends are left to bemourn her ioss.

[Cox. Recorder please copy.

Died, at his father's residence in Columbia, Randolph county, N. C., after a painful attack of typhoid fever, E. C. Swarross, in the 24th year of his age. He has left many relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. in blooming youth be has been snatched away by the hand of death. In the midst of life we seem to be but in

Died, on the 14th August last, in Alabama, where he was temporarily residing in the service of the Confederacy, Mr. WILLIAM McCLAIN, of Egypt, Chatham county, N. C. Mr. McClain was un excel and was of cumment service in developing the recources of the Deep River Valley. It was by his energy that the Egypt shaft was opened and most valuable only reached at a distance from the outerop. The Confederacy has lost a valuable citizen.

RESELET LASSITER, son of John and Lydis Lassiter, was born in Randolph county, N. C., October the 5th, 1833, and fell a victim to death in the battle at Getrysburg, Pa, Ju'y the 1st, 1863, aged 29 years, 8 months and 20 days.

How painful, indeed, is it to hear that life's brittle thread has been cut and one so young and promising has passed away. Ezekiel had sought the Pearl of Great Price, and away. Excited and sought the reart in Great Price, and was truly a pious man. His trials and battles are all over and his rest is sweet. He has left behind an effectionate wife, two little children, a father, mother, and sisters, two brothers and many other friends to mourn their sad loss. He had many warm friends both at home and in camp, in whose memories he is not deed, but liveth. We are de-prived of his pleasant company, and in deep grief we mourn his untimely death:—

Yet, again, dear brother, we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

Where no farewell tears are shed.

Matter.

Died, in hospital at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th July, 1863, of a painful disease contracted while bearing the hardships of a soldier. Private Matvan G. Scarbonough, of company "H," 31st reg't. N. C. troops.

Private Scarborough was an excellent soldier—performed every duty without a murmar; was always found at his post, and was an example to the soldier who tradges the beat of a private's place. Though he was under age when the war began, yet be volunteered early after its commencement. He was universally beloved by his company, both officers and privates, and was respected by all who knew him. His countedance siways was lit up with life while with his comrades, and with hope when alone, seemingly meditative of his friends' and country's welfare. But alas! when on the eve- of attaining manhood and of usefulness, the fron hand of grim death set sed upon him, and cut short his career.

He bore his nickness with fortitude, lingered but few days, bid this worth-adieu, and struggled last with death. We hope his spirit is at rest with Him who gave it.

He has left worthy and good parents, kind brothers and sisters, many friends and relatives, his old company of fello: soldiers and officers to mourn their irreparable loss.

He now sleeps his last sleep beneath the green sod and Aurunn leaf near his father's yard, in Wake county, N. C. We mourn our irreparable loss. His be the lot of the heavinges of pages.

mourn our irreparable loss. His be the lot of happiness of peace. No sword nor sound of war disturbs him any more. MRMBERS OF Co "H."

Biblical Recorder and Christian Advocate please copy.

OTICE.-TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED OTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the jail of Guilford county, Greensboro', N. C. on the 8th day of August, 1888, a negro man who cal's himself GEORGE, is 5 feet 10 inches high and will weigh about 170 pounds, black with a very thick under lip.—Some scars on the back of his neck which he says was done by a lancet when he was sick. He has some beard around the mouth and looks to be about 45 years old, and says he belongs to Edmund Norcum, of Carteret county, and was left with Edmund Mallett, and was hired to Burney Houser of Revetteville N. C. He says he has been ney Hooper, of Favetteville, N. C. He says he has been

runaway for some time

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, psy charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

C. A. BOON,

Sheriff of Guilford County.

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A LADY WHO HAS HAD FOUR YEARS

A exp rience, desires a situation as teacher, either in an institution or private family. Will teach English branches, common and higher, Mathematics, Latin and Music to beginners on the Piano. Apply to Rev. A. F. DICKSON,

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER OF THE d for the present. E. F. WATSON, Grand Master.